



# creaming synthetic rubber latexes Y-document PATENT SPECIFICATION

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### COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

#### Improvements in the Creaming of Synthetic Rubber Latexes

Communicated by UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY, of 1220, Sixth Avenue, New York, 20, United States of America, a Corporation organised and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, United States of America.

I, THOMAS ADAM CLAYTON, of 39/61, Highgate Road, London, N.W.5, British Subject, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:

This invention relates to the improvements in creaming of synthetic rubber latexes.

Synthetic rubber latexes, as is known, may be prepared by the emulsion polymerization in an aqueous medium of butadiene-1,3 hydrocarbons or mixtures of butadiene-1,3 hydrocarbons with other polymerizable compounds capable of forming copolymers with butadiene-1,3 hydrocarbons. Such aqueous emulsion polymerizations, or synthetic rubber latexes, may be creamed by the addition of a hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent, such as is used for creaming natural rubber latex, which will cause the dispersion on standing to separate into a polymer-rich fraction and a polymer-poor fraction, which fractions may be separated from each other by simple mechanical means, such as decantation, drawing-off, and the like.

By the present invention, there is obtained an increase in the concentration of synthetic rubber in the polymer-rich or cream fraction in the creaming of synthetic rubber latexes with hydrophilic colloidal creaming agents.

In carrying out the present invention there is incorporated in the synthetic rubber latexes in addition to the hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent a strong alkali from the group consisting of alkali metal hydroxides and quaternary ammonium hydroxides. The minimum amount of strong alkali that will appreciably improve the creaming with a hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent is .4% by weight based on the water phase of the latex. It is, definitely undesirable in practice to have a synthetic rubber latex with over .3% strong alkali by weight

based on the water phase and this amount is considered the upper limit that can be added to improve the creaming, operations. It is stated in the article "Manufacture and Processing of Buna Type Synthetic Rubbers" by Hans J. Mueller, in India Rubber World, Vol. 107, pp. 34-35 (October 1942) that Buna (Registered Trade Mark) type synthetic rubber latexes may be creamed with conventional hydrophilic colloidal creaming agents and also with alkalies alone. 3% strong alkali based on the water phase of the latex does not of itself cream synthetic rubber latex in the absence of the hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent, and hence we have the effect of an insufficient amount of strong alkali itself to cream the latex increasing considerably the concentration of solids in the polymer-rich or cream portion resulting from creaming with a conventional hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent.

The hydrophilic colloidal creaming agents that will cause a separation of the dispersion into polymer-rich and polymer-poor fractions may be those well known for the creaming of latex, for example, vegetable mucilages, such as alginates, pectates, extracts of the endosperms of leguminous plants belonging to the genera Cassia, Coriaria, Cessalpinia and Poinciana, mucilages obtained from plants of the genera Astragalus and Acacia, from the seaweed Chondrus crispus, and from the stem of the cactus Opuntia monacantha, extracts of leaves of Hibiscus rooseianensis and of the pods of Hibiscus oculatus extracts Crocus and Amarvillus corne, and of the tubers of Amorphophallus variabilis and riveri, and extracts of the seeds of Tamarindus indica, and the like. Hydrophilic colloidal creaming agents of synthetic origin may also be used, such as polyacrylates, and cellulose derivatives, such as alkylated celluloses and the so-called hemi-celluloses. The amount of hydrophilic colloidal creaming

agent is generally between .03 and 1 per cent. of the creaming agent by weight based on the water phase of the latex.

In the preparation of the synthetic rubber latex, as is known, polymerizable monomeric compounds are emulsified in an aqueous medium by means of an emulsifying agent, such as a soap or other surface active agent, and the polymerization is made to take place generally at elevated temperatures in the presence of a catalyst and other regulating materials. Examples of such polymerizable material are the various butadiene-1,3 hydrocarbons, for example, butadiene-1,3, methyl-2-butadiene-1,3 (isoprene), 1-methylbutadiene, 2,3-dimethylbutadiene-1,3. The polymerizable material as known may be a mixture of such butadiene-1,3 hydrocarbons with other polymerizable compounds which are capable of forming rubbery copolymers with butadiene-1,3 hydrocarbons, for example, up to 70% of such mixture of compounds which contains a  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}<$  group where at least one of the disconnected valences is attached to an electro-active group, that is, a group which substantially increases the electrical dissymmetry or polar character of the molecule. Examples of compounds which contain a  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}<$  group and are copolymerizable with butadiene-1,3 are aryl olefins, such as styrene, and vinyl naphthalene; the alpha methylene car-

boxylic acids, and their esters, nitriles and amides, such as acrylic acid, methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, methacrylamide; isobutylene. Present day commercial synthetic rubbers of the above types are copolymers of butadiene-1,3 and styrene, known as Buna (Registered Trade Mark) S or GBS rubber and copolymers of butadiene-1,3 and acrylonitrile, known as Buna (Registered Trade Mark) N or GRN rubber.

The following examples are illustrative of the invention:—

#### EXAMPLE I.

Portions of an aqueous dispersion of a 50 copolymer of 60 parts by weight of butadiene-1,3 to 40 parts by weight of acrylonitrile (sold under the trade name "Hycar or Latex") were mixed with the required amounts of a 3% solution of ammonium alginate to give alginate concentrations from .16 to .34% based on the water content of the dispersion. The solids content of each portion was adjusted to 28%. The pH was found to be 8.2. The 60 percent. weight of the original latex in each case which separated as the serum or copolymer-poor lower layer after standing for six days, and the concentration of copolymer solids in the cream or upper 65 copolymer-rich layer, are shown in the following table:—

	% Alginate based on Water Phase	% Separation of Lower Layer after 6 days
70	.16	28.3
	.18	28.0
	.20	29.5
	.22	30.6
75	.24	30.8

The pH of the same "Hycar or Latex" was raised to 12 by the addition of 2% of potassium hydroxide based on the water content of the latex. To various portions 80 of the thus treated latex were added various amounts of alginate and the dispersion samples were allowed to stand for

	% Alginate based on Water Phase	% Separation of Lower Layer after 6 days
90	.30	60.9
	.325	60.8
	.35	61.6
	.376	63.3
95	.40	60.6
	.45	48.0

The concentration of the cream solids was thus increased from something less than 100 40% to over 50% by the addition of

% Solids Concentration of Copolymer in Upper Layer after 6 days
33.8
35.5
37.6
38.1
38.4

six days. The percentage of the latex in each case which separated as the copolymer-poor lower layer, and the concentration of copolymer solids in the upper 85 copolymer-rich layer, are shown in the following table:—

% Solids Concentration of Copolymer in Upper Layer after 6 days
63.4
64.1
64.3
65.4
65.2
62.7

strong alkaline material, together with the creaming agent. It will be noted that the alginate concentration used is higher

at the higher  $\mu\mu$ . This is because larger amounts of creaming agents are needed at the higher  $\mu\mu$  to obtain optimum creaming conditions, as illustrated more particularly in Example II.

#### EXAMPLE II.

A Buna (Registered Trade Mark) S latex was made by polymerizing an aqueous emulsion of 75 parts by weight of butadiene-1,3 to 25 parts of styrene containing 4% (based on the total polymeriz-

	% Alginate based on Water Phase	% Separation of Lower Layer after 5 days
25	.15	32.2
	.20	36.9
	.25	31.8
	.30	8.0

80 Different amounts of potassium hydroxide were added to portions of the same latex together with the alginate and the concentration in each case was adjusted to

	% Potassium Hydroxide based on Water Phase	% Alginate based on Water Phase
40	None	.27
	.5	.25
	1.0	.28
45	1.5	.28

It is clear from the above tables that the presence of small amounts of a strong alkali has a considerable effect on the concentration of the cream. By increasing the alginate content in the presence

	% Potassium Hydroxide based on Water Phase	% Alginate based on Water Phase
55	1.35	.300
	1.34	.325

60 This illustrates the increase in creaming agent in the presence of the strong alkali to obtain optimum creaming.

#### EXAMPLE III.

A Buna (Registered Trade Mark) S latex was made by polymerizing an aqueous emulsion of 75 parts by weight of butadiene-1,3 to 25 parts of styrene containing 5% potassium abietate based on the weight of the polymerizable material as an emulsifying agent. The latex had a solids content of 29%. 6 kgs. of the Buna (Registered Trade Mark) S latex were

able material) of cyclohexanol and 4% (based on the total polymerizable material) of the sodium salts of the sulphuric acid esters of the alcohols obtained from cocoa-15 nut oil as an emulsifying agent. The latex had a solids content of 29.7%. Samples to which various amounts of ammonium alginate were added and the latex solid adjusted to 28%, gave cream-20 ing results after five days as shown in the following table:—

	% Solids Concentration of Copolymer in Upper Layer after 5 days
	42.9
	46.5
	42.3
	31.3

28% solids. Creaming results after five days standing are as shown in the table 35 below:—

	% Separation of Lower Layer after 5 days	% Solids Concentration of Copolymer in Upper Layer after 5 days
	39.4	44.5
	43.8	48.2
	46.4	50.8
	55.7	50.5

of the fixed alkali and allowing the latex to stand for ten days, a further increase of copolymer concentration of the cream was obtained, as shown below:—

	% Solids Concentration of Copolymer in Upper Layer after 10 days
	65.5
	64.4

mixed with .47 kg. of a 3% solution of potassium alginate and samples were treated with various amounts of 25% solutions of potassium hydroxide and trimethylbenzyl ammonium hydroxide. All samples were made equal in weight by addition of the requisite amount of water. After standing six days, the substantant copolymer-poor portions were drawn off and the residual copolymer-rich creams were analyzed for total solids with results as shown in the following table:—

75 80

	% Potassium Hydroxide Based on Water Phase	% Triethylbenzyl Ammonium Hydroxide based on Water Phase	% Total Solids of the Latex	% Separation of Lower Layer after 6 days	% Solids Concentration of Copolymer in Upper Layer after 6 days
	None	—	24.7	1.8	25.2
	.5	—	25.1	51.5	49.9
	1.0	—	25.5	55.4	54.2
	1.5	—	25.8	56.0	55.2
10	2.0	—	26.2	57.2	56.7
	2.5	—	26.6	58.4	59.0
	3.0	—	26.9	59.0	60.9
	—	.5	25.1	47.5	45.8
	—	1.0	25.5	51.8	50.4
15	—	1.5	25.8	53.7	52.4
	—	2.0	26.2	54.3	53.1
	—	2.5	26.6	56.2	54.1
	—	3.0	26.9	55.5	54.7

The above examples include amounts of strong alkali up to 3% based on the water phase of the synthetic rubber latex. The 3% of strong alkali in the above examples was insufficient of itself to cream the synthetic rubber latex or have any partial creaming in the absence of the hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent. The effect of the strong alkali on the creaming properties of the hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent is clearly illustrated in the following Example where the same latex to which various amounts of potassium hydroxide alone were added without any creaming effect, showed the improvement where the latex was creamed by the addition of hydrophobic colloidal creaming agent.

#### EXAMPLE IV.

A Buna (Registered Trade Mark) S latex of 36.9% total solids content was made by polymerizing an aqueous emul-

	% Potassium Hydroxide Based on Water Phase	% Total Solids of Latex
65	None	30.7
	.5	31.0
	1.0	31.3
	1.5	31.6
	2.0	31.9
	2.5	32.1
	3.0	32.4

#### EXAMPLE V.

A Buna (Registered Trade Mark) S latex of 40% total solids content was made by polymerizing an aqueous emulsion of equal parts by weight of butadiene-1,3 and styrene containing 5% potassium abietate and 1% "Daxad" (Registered Trade Mark) based on the weight of polymerizable material as emulsifying and stabilizing agents. ("Daxad" is a com-

position of equal parts by weight of butadiene-1,3 and styrene containing 5% potassium abietate based on the weight of polymerizable material as an emulsifying agent. To samples of the latex were added various amounts of a 25% solution of potassium hydroxide and one sample to which no potassium hydroxide was added was run as a control. All samples were made equal in weight by addition of the requisite amount of water. After standing two days no serum had separated in any of the samples.

At the end of two days an amount of 1% solution of ammonium alginate was added to each sample to give the dry alginate content of .2% based on the water of the latex. After standing one day more the supernatant copolymer-poor portions were drawn off and the residual copolymer-rich creams were analyzed for total solids with results shown in the following table:—

	% Separation of Lower Layer after one day	% Solids Concentration of Copolymer in Upper Layer after one day
70	37.7	47.5
	38.8	48.8
	40.8	50.8
	41.4	51.8
	43.0	53.7
	43.8	54.8
	41.4	53.3

A Buna (Registered Trade Mark) S latex of 40% total solids content was made by polymerizing an aqueous emulsion of equal parts by weight of butadiene-1,3 and styrene containing 5% potassium abietate and 1% "Daxad" (Registered Trade Mark) based on the weight of polymerizable material as emulsifying and stabilizing agents. ("Daxad" is a com-

mercial stabilizer which is the sodium salt of the condensation product of naphthalene sulfonic acid and formaldehyde). The latex was diluted to 30% solids. 0.2% ammonium hydroxide based on the water phase was added and carbon dioxide was bubbled in to form ammonium bicarbonate, the final equilibrium pH being 6.8. The latex was then stabilized by adding 10% of the potassium soaps of the fatty acids of coconut oil based on the latex solids. As the soap solution was alkaline, the pH of the latex was raised to 8. 0.2% ammonium alginate based on the water phase was added. One portion was allowed to cream without addition of potassium hydroxide and to two other equal portions was added 1 and 2% potassium hydroxide based on the water phase before being allowed to cream. The three portions were made equal in weight by 20 addition of the requisite amounts of water. After standing two days, the substantial copolymer-poor portions were drawn off and the residual copolymer-rich creams were analyzed for total solids with results 26 shown in the following table:—

	% Potassium Hydroxide based on Water Phase	pH of the Latex	% Total Solids of the Latex	% Separation of Lower Layer after two days	% Solids Concentration of Copolymer in Upper Layer after two days
80	None	8.0	25.2	51.7	43.9
	1	9.5	26.9	58.0	55.0
85	2	11.5	28.7	55.0	55.6

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A method of creaming an aqueous emulsion polymerizate of polymerizable material selected from the group consisting of butadiene-1,3 hydrocarbons and mixtures of butadienes-1,3 hydrocarbons with other polymerizable compounds capable of forming copolymers therewith, which method comprises creaming the aqueous emulsion polymerizate in the presence of a hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent and .4 to 3 percent, by weight based on the water phase of the aqueous emulsion polymerizate of strong, alkali metal from the group consisting of alkali-metal hydroxide and quaternary ammonium hydroxides.

2. A method according to Claim 1, wherein the amount of strong alkali present is insufficient of itself to cream the emulsion polymerizate in the absence

of the hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent.

3. A method according to either of the preceding claims wherein the polymerizable material is a mixture of butadiene-1,3 hydrocarbon and a compound which contains a  $\text{OH}_2=\text{C}<$  group and is copolymerizable with butadiene-1,3 hydrocarbons.

4. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the polymerizable material is a mixture of butadiene-1,3 and styrene.

5. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the hydrophilic colloidal creaming agent is a vegetable mucilage.

6. A method according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the mixture is allowed to stand until it separates into a polymer-rich and a polymer-poor fraction, and thereafter separating said fractions from each other.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1945.

T. A. OLAYTON.

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